

## SEP

- icated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion.  
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*
3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.  
A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separations. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.  
Did you not hear  
A buzzing of a separation  
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakespeare.*
- SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic; a seceder.  
The anabaptists, separatists, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*  
Our modern separatists pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*  
Says the separatist, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*
- SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.
- SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.  
The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or separatory ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- SEPIABLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEPIENT. *n. f.* [*sepiementum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
- SEPOSITION. *n. f.* [*sepos*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT. *n. f.* [*septem*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a generation.  
A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.  
This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that sept, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The true and ancient Russians, a sept whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*  
The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or septs, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*
- SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin; *Septembris*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.  
September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peasam on Drawing.*
- SEPTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.  
Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this septenary number. *Watts.*
- SEPTENARY. *n. f.* The number seven.  
The days of men are cast up by septenaries, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a septenary, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*
- SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]
1. Lasting seven years.
  2. Happening once in seven years.  
Being once dispensed with for his septennial visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*  
With weekly libels and septennial ale,  
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*
- SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Lat.] The North.  
Thou art as opposite to every good,  
As the antipodes are unto us, *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- SEPTENTRIONAL. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Lat.; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.  
Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That green'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men  
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
If the Spring  
Proceed should be defunct of rain,  
Or blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals. *Phillips.*
- SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
- SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

## SEQ

- If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*
- TO SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.
- Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstones, *septentrional* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*
- SEPTICAL. *adj.* [*septicus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.  
As a septic medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.  
By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a septilateral figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.  
The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.  
In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.  
Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Bacon.*
- SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much.  
A technical term.
- SEPULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchralis*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.  
Whilst our souls negotiate there,  
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;  
All day the same our postures were,  
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*  
Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,  
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*  
*Sepulchral* lies our holy walls to grace,  
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.  
To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,  
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*  
There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,  
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;  
Where, by three inspired, his praises sung,  
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung.  
Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilk.*  
If not one common *sepulchre* contains  
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,  
Yet Ceyx and Alcione shall join. *Dryden.*
- TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the fifth, more properly, by *Johnson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.  
Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;  
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine. *Shakespeare.*  
I am glad to see that time survive,  
Where merit is not *sepulcher'd* alive;  
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,  
And not to dangers. *Ben. Jonson.*  
Thou *sepulcher'd* in such pomp do'st lie,  
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*  
Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,  
And, deep furchard, by sandy mountains lie,  
Obscurely *sepulcher'd*. *Prior.*
- SEPULTURE. *n. f.* [*sepultura*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.  
That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*  
Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;  
With speed to Melefinda bring relief,  
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*  
In England *sepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ascham.*
- SEQUALICIOUS. *adj.* [*sequalis*, Lat.]
1. Following; attendant.  
Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place,  
*Sequalicious* of the lyre;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard and straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

## SEQ

- Above those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond *sequacious* herd, to myfick faith  
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few  
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*
2. Ductile; pliant.  
In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*
- SEQUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.
- Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequelle*, French; *sequela*, Latin.]
1. Conclusion; succeeding part.  
If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,  
Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South's Sermons.*
  2. Consequence; event.  
Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or twerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever depend on it? *Hooker.*  
In these he put two weights,  
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
  3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.  
What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*
- SEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of succession.  
How art thou a king,  
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakespeare. R. II.*
  2. Series; arrangement; method.  
The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- SEQUENT. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; succeeding.  
Let my trial be mine own confession:  
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,  
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
  2. Consequential.  
SEQUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.  
Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]
1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.  
Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train? *Shakespeare.*  
To the which place a poor *sequester'd* flag,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
In shady bow'r,  
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,  
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*  
Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,  
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,  
Bear me, oh bear me to *sequester'd* scenes  
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*
  2. To put aside; to remove.  
Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of long continued experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*
  3. To withdraw; to segregate.  
A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
  4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.  
To deprive of possessions.  
It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragout, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches. *South.*
- SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *sequestro*.]
1. Subject to privation.  
Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequesterable* salt. *Boyle.*
  2. Capable of separation.  
TO SEQUESTRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate from company.  
In general contagions more perill for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestered* from mankind. *Arbutnot on Air.*

## SER

- SEQUESTRATION. *n. f.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestro*.]
1. Separation; retirement.  
His addition was to courses vain;  
I never noted in him any study,  
Any retirement, any *sequestration*  
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise and toils of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*
  2. Disunion; disjunction.  
The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*
  3. State of being set aside.  
Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,  
Before whose glory I was great in arms,  
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
  4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.  
If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*
- SEQUESTRA-TOR. *n. f.* [from *sequestro*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.  
I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*
- SERAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.  
There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*
- SERAPH. *n. f.* [סֵרָפִים] One of the orders of angels.  
He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*  
As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,  
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*
- SERAPHICAL. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French; from *seraph*.] Angelic; angelical.  
Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*  
*Seraphic* arms and trophies.  
'Tis to the world a secret yet,  
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,  
Talks in high romantick strain;  
Or whether he at last descends  
To take with less *seraphic* ends. *Swift.*
- SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have a added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.  
To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*  
Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*  
Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*
- SERE. *adj.* [crepans, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See *SEAR*.  
The mules, that were wont green bays to wear,  
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *seré*. *Spenser.*  
He is deformed, crooked, old, and *seré*,  
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;  
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*  
Ere this diurnal star  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reflected, may with matter *seré* loment. *Milton.*  
They *seré* wood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*  
On a *seré* branch,  
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,  
Musing and still. *Rousseau's Royal Convert.*
- SEREN. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from *serjan*, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.  
Two eagles,  
That, mounted on the winds, together still  
Their strokes extended; but arriving now  
Amidst the council, over every brow  
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's cold fears,  
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*. *Chapman.*
- SERENADE. *n. f.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.  
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,  
Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings  
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*  
So often at my window do,  
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*